

SENATE BILL REPORT

E2SSB 5179

As Passed Senate, March 10, 2015

Title: An act relating to paraeducators.

Brief Description: Concerning paraeducators.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Hill, McAuliffe, Litzow, Mullet, Hobbs and Dammeier).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Early Learning & K-12 Education: 1/22/15, 2/12/15 [DPS-WM].
Ways & Means: 2/23/15, 2/26/15 [DP2S, DNP, w/oRec].
Passed Senate: 3/10/15, 45-3.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EARLY LEARNING & K-12 EDUCATION

Majority Report: That Substitute Senate Bill No. 5179 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass and be referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

Signed by Senators Litzow, Chair; Dammeier, Vice Chair; McAuliffe, Ranking Member; Billig, Fain, Mullet, Rivers and Rolfes.

Staff: Matthew Lemon (786-7405)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

Majority Report: That Second Substitute Senate Bill No. 5179 be substituted therefor, and the second substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Hill, Chair; Braun, Vice Chair; Dammeier, Vice Chair; Honeyford, Vice Chair, Capital Budget Chair; Hargrove, Ranking Member; Keiser, Assistant Ranking Member on the Capital Budget; Ranker, Ranking Minority Member, Operating; Bailey, Becker, Brown, Conway, Fraser, Hatfield, Hewitt, Kohl-Welles, O'Ban, Parlette, Schoesler and Warnick.

Minority Report: Do not pass.

Signed by Senator Hasegawa.

Minority Report: That it be referred without recommendation.

Signed by Senators Billig, Padden and Rolfes.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Staff: Lorrell Noahr (786-7708)

Background: Paraeducators. Paraeducators are classified staff in a school who perform many functions, including providing instructional assistance and tutoring under the supervision of a teacher. There are no state requirements regarding the educational qualifications of paraeducators, although the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) has developed recommended core competencies and guidelines for paraeducators.

Under the federal No Child Left Behind Act, paraeducators who provide instruction and are paid in whole or in part by federal Title I funds must meet a federal definition of highly qualified. Since 2006, federal Title I paraeducators must have a high school diploma or equivalent, and one of the following:

- have completed two years of study at an institution of higher education;
- have earned an Associate's Degree or higher; or
- demonstrate competency through an approved formal assessment.

In Washington there are multiple options for the formal assessment, including an online assessment administered by the Educational Testing Service; a portfolio that is graded by a regional review panel; a school district assessment approved by OSPI; or an approved paraeducator apprenticeship program.

Paraeducators who are not associated with federal Title I are not required to meet these qualifications, although many districts encourage it to allow for flexibility in staffing.

Paraeducator Standards Workgroup. In 2014 the Legislature directed the Professional Educator Standards Board (PESB) to convene a workgroup to design program specific minimum employment standards for paraeducators, professional development and education opportunities that support the standards, a paraeducator career ladder, an articulated pathway for teacher preparation and certification, and teacher professional development on how to maximize the use of paraeducators in the classroom.

As directed by the Legislature, the workgroup submitted their first report to the Legislature in December 2014, recommending the following:

- appropriate minimum employment standards and professional development opportunities for paraeducators who work in English language learner programs, transitional bilingual instruction programs, federal limited English proficiency programs, the Learning Assistance Program, and the Federal Disadvantaged Program;
- a career ladder that encourages paraeducators to pursue advanced education and professional development; and
- professional development for certificated employees that focuses on maximizing the success of paraeducators in the classroom.

The workgroup must submit a final report to the education committees of the Legislature by January 10, 2016, detailing minimum employment standards for basic education and special education paraeducators, and appropriate professional development and training to help paraeducators meet the employment standards.

Summary of Engrossed Second Substitute Bill: The stated intent is to set common statewide standards, training, and career development for paraeducators, as well as training for teachers and principals who have paraeducators in their classrooms.

Minimum Employment Standards for Paraeducators. Effective September 1, 2015, the minimum employment standards are defined in statute for paraeducators working in the Learning Assistance Program, federal disadvantaged programs, and English language learner programs. At minimum, paraeducators working in these programs must:

- be at least age 18, hold a high school diploma or equivalent, and have received a passing grade on the Education Testing Service's Paraeducator Assessment;
- hold an associate of arts degree; or
- have earned a 72 quarter credits or 48 semester credits at an institution of higher education.

Paraeducator Oversight Board. By September 1, 2015, a Paraeducator Board (Board) must be established to administer policies and rules for the preparation and certification of paraeducators who work in the Learning Assistance Program, the federal disadvantaged programs, or the English language learner program. Administrative support for the Board must be provided by PESB. The Board must also administer policies and rules related to the paraeducator career ladder and pathways to teacher certification for paraeducators. The Board's membership includes the following:

- a paraeducator, teacher, and principal, each appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
- a parent whose child receives instructional support from a paraeducator appointed by the Washington State Parent Teacher Association;
- a representative of the community and technical colleges appointed by the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges;
- a representative of the institutions of higher education appointed by the Student Achievement Council; and
- a nonvoting facilitator appointed by PESB.

Paraeducator Certification. Any certification standards adopted by the Board must include standards on supporting instructional opportunities in the classroom, demonstrating professionalism and ethical practices, supporting a safe and positive learning environment for students, communicating effectively and participating in the team process, and demonstrating cultural competency. By September 1, 2017, all school districts must begin implementation of paraeducator certification for paraeducators working in the Learning Assistance Program, the federal disadvantaged programs, and the English language learner program. Paraeducators working in these programs have three years to acquire certification.

Any certification standards adopted by the Board must include standards on supporting instructional opportunities in the classroom, demonstrating professionalism and ethical practices, supporting a safe and positive learning environment for students, and communicating effectively and participating in the team process. The Board must also develop a practicum to train paraeducators on these employment standards and to ensure that paraeducators have multiple methods to access training for certification. The Board is also permitted to establish paraeducator certification fees. OSPI must be provided with funds necessary to administer the paraeducator certificates and endorsements.

The paraeducator certificate and any additional endorsements are valid for five years. To renew their certificate or endorsement, paraeducators must complete an unspecified number of clock hours of professional development to be determined by the Board. The Board may develop training modules to support this professional development.

English Language Learning Program Paraeducator Endorsements. Beginning September 1, 2017, paraeducators who work in English language learner programs must acquire a new English language learner paraeducator endorsement within three years. The Board must adopt rules necessary to implement the endorsement and related training standards, and to ensure that training is made available to paraeducators in a variety of means that limits cost and improve access.

Advanced Paraeducator Endorsement. By September 1, 2017, the Board must develop rules for an advanced paraeducator endorsement, as well as training modules and a renewal process for the advanced paraeducator endorsement. These rules must include provisions that allow advanced paraeducator endorsement-holders to replace a certificated teacher in short absence situations in districts that experience difficulty finding substitute teachers. The responsibilities of an advanced paraeducator are specified as mentoring or coaching other paraeducators, assisting in highly impacted classrooms, providing short-term substitution in the absence of a certificated teacher, and assisting in specific specialized instructional support and technology applications.

Professional Development for Teachers and Principals. PESB must design and implement a training program for teachers and principals on working effectively with paraeducators and how to direct a paraeducator in the classroom.

Paraeducator Associate of Arts Requirements. Training programs for paraeducator associate of arts degrees must include training in the paraeducator certification standards adopted by the Board.

Paraeducator Effectiveness Study. Subject to appropriation, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy must conduct a study on the effectiveness of paraeducators in improving student outcomes in the state. The final report must be submitted to the Legislature by December 15, 2016.

The new duties and requirements of this bill are subject to appropriations by the Legislature.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Committee/Commission/Task Force Created: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Original Bill (Early Learning & K-12 Education): PRO: This bill was developed from the 180-page report and recommendations

issued by PESB's Paraeducator Standards Workgroup. This is a significant and critical educational reform because paraeducators have so much impact on student learning and growth. One critical component of this bill is that it requires additional training for teachers and principals on how to use paraeducators effectively in the classroom. The standards for deaf or hard of hearing paraeducators have already been raised to a high bar, and all other paraeducators should be held to higher standards. The Paraeducator Standards Workgroup and its subcommittees spent many hours across monthly meetings over the past year developing the recommendations that are implemented by this bill. The bill creates a career ladder for paraeducators that will give them meaningful opportunity for advancement. Washington would be the first state to implement a paraeducator program this robust. Paraeducators provide a majority of instructional hours in programs designed to close the opportunity gap and often bring more diverse backgrounds and cultural experiences into the classroom. The State Board of Community and Technical Colleges supports the adoption of common employment standards and improving pathways for paraeducators to advance in their careers or obtain teacher certification.

OTHER: The bill should be amended to specify that any student completing the associate of arts degree for paraeducators at a Washington community or technical college should be automatically certified. The certification fee should not be charged to paraeducators who have already gone through the associate of arts degree program. Implementation of the employment standards into the State Board of Community and Technical College's standards is called for by June 2015, but the Paraeducator Oversight Board will not convene until September 2015. PESB is asked to develop and provide a practicum system to train paraeducators, something PESB has never done before as it is generally an agency that regulates other training providers. This legislation is moving forward prior to the completion of the Paraeducator Standards Workgroup's work, and addresses recommendations of the workgroup that did not receive unanimous support among its members. Members of the workgroup are concerned that they will be unable to pay for professional development that is required for certification. The three-year certification period should be extended to five years. The membership of the Oversight Board should be expanded to include three paraeducators, so that more paraeducators from the English language learner and federal disadvantaged programs can participate. There is concern that current paraeducators must also obtain certification and professional development. The workgroup recommended a five-year phase-in period for certifications and endorsements, but this bill sets a three-year period instead. The Legislature must provide full funding to support the new paraeducator standards.

Persons Testifying (Early Learning & K-12 Education): PRO: Senator Hill, prime sponsor; Doug Nelson, Public School Employees, Service Employees International Union 1948; Britta Dionne, paraeducator; Eric Gonzalez, OneAmerica; Kathy Goebel, State Board of Community and Technical Colleges; Jennifer Karls, citizen.

OTHER: David Brenna, PESB; Lucinda Young, WA Education Assn.; Dan Steele, WA Assn. of School Administrators.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Substitute (Ways & Means): PRO: It is important to children affected by the education opportunity gap to begin this work. The state provides \$660 million for the Learning Assistance Program and the Transitional Bilingual

Program for the students who need the most educational support. Fifty-six percent of the instructional hours provided in these programs are provided by paraeducators who have little training and few standards. There is no other paraeducator program like this in the nation. It is suggested to start the program small and grow as more paraeducators are certified.

OTHER: This bill does not provide a funding source for the additional training for principals, teachers, and paraeducators. Paraeducators may ask for additional salary after the additional training and licensure. This bill does not direct anyone to prepare the coursework for paraeducators to become licensed. This coursework should be offered for free.

Persons Testifying (Ways & Means): PRO: Doug Nelson, Public School Employees of WA, Service Employees International Union 1948; Jennifer Karls, citizen.

OTHER: Lucinda Young, WA Education Assn.; Dan Steele, WA Assn. of School Administrators.